





# The Avalanche

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CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1903.

## SAVED BY YOUNG MAN

### GAS COMPANY'S EMPLOYEES PREVENT EXPLOSIONS.

Haus Mohr, 20 Years Old, Risked Life to Close Valve Leading to Large Gas Tanks—An Ohio School Boy Dies After Being Hazed.

The bravery of Haus Mohr, 20 years old, prevented an explosion of three immense gas tanks in the works of the Central Union Gas Company in the Bronx, New York, which, had it occurred, would have destroyed many lives and property worth millions of dollars. There was a gas leak in the works, and the sound of the gas escaping was heard throughout the Bronx, shaking houses from ceilings to roofs, and leaving that section of the city in total darkness. A short distance from the building in which the explosion occurred are three enormous tanks filled with 140,000 cubic feet of gas. Young Mohr was the first one to gain his feet after the first explosion, and remembering that the valve leading to the three big tanks were open, he ran and shut off the supply of gas which was then escaping. He closed the valve, and was feeling from the building when there came a second explosion which threw him to the floor and buried him under an iron beam. Mohr was rescued from the flames by fellow workmen.

### ROBBERS GET WOMAN'S \$4,000.

Aged Spinster Loses Gold and Bills Locked in Trunk.  
In Alexandria, Minn., Miss Cornford, an aged spinster, was robbed of \$4,000 in cash, which she kept in a tin box locked in her trunk. The robbery took place when the house was temporarily deserted, and the police believe some one familiar with the premises committed the crime. The tin box contained \$200 in gold, and the remainder was tied up in \$100 rolls of bills.

### BOY DIES FROM MAZING.

William Taylor Becomes Ill of Acute Pneumonia After Locking School Boy, Died in Linn, Ohio, from Effects of Hazing by Schoolmates. He was buried in a snowdrift after quantities of snow had been thrust down under his clothing back of his neck. His illness was acute pneumonia. He was the only son of a prominent citizen, who is demanding that the guilty boys be brought to punishment.

President Roosevelt sent a letter to Senator Caffery objecting to the amendment of arbitration treaties, saying their value is diminished by the present form. The Senate sharply criticized the communication, and by a large majority stood by its position, amended and ratified the treaties.

Save Surrender was Imperative.  
General Schoess, arriving in Alton on his way home from Port Arthur, has made his first statement to the world, declaring that the surrender of the city was imperative. He says munitions and food were exhausted, and with the fleet shattered and no aid near a continuation of the conflict would have been butchery.

Wanted—Lady's Fingers \$500.  
Five hundred dollars will be paid for a lady's finger if it pleases the purchaser. The offer is made in an advertisement in New York signed "Dorothy." The doctor offers \$500 for a lady's finger, but it must be a simply lovely finger. The lady's finger is needed "for grafting purposes."

Will Seek Senator's Conviction.  
A letter from Senator Mitchell to his law partner in Portland, Ore., indicating his conviction in the land fraud case, has been turned over to the United States district attorney here by the Senator's private secretary. The conviction of Senator Mitchell on the document now will be sought.

\$100,000,000 Fire in Mobile.  
Fire in the Battle House on Francis street, Mobile, Ala., destroyed the building and the famous threatened to sweep adjacent properties. Loss was more than \$100,000,000. The Battle House being one of the largest hotels in the South. One person was killed and several were seriously injured in striving to escape.

No Race Suicide in Gotham.  
Figures relating to the vital statistics in New York City made public by the department of health show that in a single quarter last year, with a total population of 3,829,021, there were 21,073 births and 21,282 deaths, a natural increase of 2,501 in the population of the city.

Legislature Names a Baby.  
The Michigan Legislature the other day named a baby by a resolution naming the baby will be called Theodore Warner Stannard, honor being thus conferred upon the President of the United States and the Governor of Michigan. The father is Representative William A. Stannard of Grand Island.

Date for Mrs. Chadwick's Trial.  
The trial of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick in the United States district court in Cleveland has been set for March 6. She will be tried before Judge R. W. Taylor.

Four Counters Are Stolen.  
A man and three boys were killed and two boys were probably fatally injured at New Brighton, Pa., while counting their belated cashing in a train.

Miners Fall as Handful.  
The robbers who attempted to hold up the Silver Reef train at Independence, Colo., and were killed have been identified as William Duncan and Frank Harty, both miners. Henry Harty and Edward Fay, the owners of the saloon, who were shot, are dying. Frank Edmundson will recover.

C. H. Hocking Dead.  
Charles Hocking, the wealthy lumberman who gave to Mackinac, Mich., a manual training school, a grammar school, a library, a hospital, a soldiers' monument, park and various statues of Civil War heroes, representing a money value of \$2,000,000, died. He was 83 three days with heart trouble.

## LAW AS TO CARD PARTIES.

### Justice of Illinois Supreme Court Gives Opinion on House Game.

The crusade which State's Attorney R. C. Neff of Taylorville, Ill., began recently against afternoon card parties, when the women played for prizes, has been brought to a halt by an opinion rendered by Justice James B. Hicks of the Illinois Supreme Court. Mr. Hicks said: "The ladies of Taylorville, who have given or received prizes at what this winter, have not violated any of the statutes of the State of Illinois. Anyone has a perfect right to give prizes at a card party, and the giver or the participants of the prize are not, in any opinion, guilty of gambling in any sense of the word, and the gambling statutes cannot be construed so as to cover such cases. Where the players put up money for a prize and then play for the prize," continued the chief justice, "then they are guilty of gambling and are liable to indictment and conviction." Judge Hicks was cited to an instance of a certain club where the hostess on each occasion gives a plate as a prize, the members of the club being aware of the stakes for which they are playing. "That is not gambling," said the judge, "for the statutes plainly specify that where players in a game have no chance to lose anything of value the game is not gambling, and where there is, and as members of the club mentioned do not contribute to the purchase of the prize for which they are playing they are not guilty of gambling."

### DRESSER VICTIM'S WOUND.

Burglar Invades Room, Labels Blow, Concludes With Injured Man.  
Knocked senseless by a burglar, N. W. Lee of the Nebraska Clothing Company in Omaha, was resuscitated and nursed tenderly by the intruder. A deep stab wound in the hands of the burglar, was inflicted by the man, who, when the victim came to his senses, took all the money and valuables in the room and fled. The attack and robbery took place in Lee's room in the Withall block. Lee was awakened by the entrance of the burglar through a window. He grappled with the intruder and received a blow on the head, that made him unconscious. When he regained consciousness, the burglar had put him back in bed and was dressing the wound. The burglar talked freely with Lee during two hours he was with him, expressing regret at the blow, and then robbed him.

### FARMER SLASHES FIVE MEN.

Says He Proposed Killing All Police, Men and Running Mares, Ga.  
John Copenhaver, a Shelby county farmer, who drove into Macon, Ga., on a sled the other day, ran amuck in the streets and severely wounded five persons with a sick before he was captured. The man was taken to the hospital, where he is now recovering. He slashed Policeman O'Leary with a knife, and when he was taken to the hospital, he was found with a knife in his hand, and a bloodstained shirt. He was taken to the hospital, where he is now recovering.

### DYNAMITE EXPLODES IN MINE.

Eight Men Die and Seven Are Injured in Michigan Shaft.  
Eight men are dead and seven were injured as the result of an explosion in a mine shaft at Houghton, Mich. No explanation has been given for the explosion. The dynamite was kept at the eighth level, and was used in blasting. While the cause is unknown, it is possible some of the explosive was set off while it was being thawed, or some one may have dropped a spark from his pipe. The shaft is on fire.

### Girl Struck by Train.

Orla Muselman and Verda Beck, 14 years old, daughters of prominent farmers near Alton, Ind., while driving across the tracks of the Erie railroad, were struck by a train. Both girls and the buggy top landed on the pile of the engine, where they were found when the train stopped. Miss Muselman's skull was fractured and she will probably die. Miss Beck was almost injured.

### Admits Killing His Wife.

In court at Towanda, Pa., Hilder Johnson pleaded guilty to the charge that he murdered his wife, Maggie B. Johnson, and her niece, Annie Benjamin, 10 years old, Sept. 18, 1901, and afterward burned the bodies. He is 26 years old and his wife was 40. At the December term his older brother, Charles Johnson, was convicted of first degree murder as an accessory.

### Machen and Groff in Prison.

August W. Machen, with Diller H. Groff and Samuel A. Groff, who were sentenced to imprisonment in the Missouri Penitentiary, are now in the Missouri Penitentiary. The three men were arrested after a series of robberies and are now serving their sentences.

### Continued Unrest in Russia.

Clashes between strikers and the military continue in many towns in Russia, and many are reported lost when troops fired on a crowd in St. Petersburg. The situation is still tense, and the government is trying to maintain order.

### Poplar Narrowly Escape Fire.

Three hundred school children had a narrow escape when the school building at Stryker, Ohio, was burned. The fire started in the basement and had spread to the hall before the alarm was given. All children were rescued through the windows.

### Pioneer Railroad Man Dead.

News has been received that G. W. Sabin, one of the pioneer railroad men of the Northwest, is dead at Los Angeles, Cal. He was formerly superintendent of the Iowa and Dakota division of the St. Paul railway and was with that road for forty years.

### Manager Davis Not Indicted.

Judge Kersten of Chicago quashed the manslaughter indictment against Will J. Davis, owner of the ill-fated Truitt theater. The decision was made on the ground that the indictment contained vitally defective flaws.

## TOILET'S SON, COUNT LEO DEORVICH.

who brought his father's draft of a scheme for a 'people's assembly.' The Emperor told Deorovich that he himself had been working on a similar scheme, which would shortly be put into execution.

### BODY DEFICIENT BOY BAD.

Public School—Authoritarian—Will Seek Cause of Evil in Laid.  
Judge Mack and the Chicago public school authorities are to experiment on a dozen boys and girls from the juvenile court in that city to determine whether delinquency proceeds from "pure causation" or from some bodily defect which can be remedied. It has been noted in this court that in nearly all cases delinquent boys are not in normal condition. Robbing, lying, and other offenses are seen less frequently in the boys who are of the type of the body for which the school department of the public schools offers these suggestions as part of the examination. Dr. McMillen will make thorough examinations of the youngsters whom Judge Mack will segregate, and measurements will be taken before the children are sent to institutions. Defects will be noted and treatment given which is best adapted to cure them. This, it is hoped, will result in a mental cure also. Superintendent Bodine of the compulsory education department of the school system says that lameness, defective hearing and sight, and lack of proper food are prolific causes of mental delinquency.

### FRANCE IN A TIF AT TURKEY.

Doesn't Like Giving of Rearrangement Contract to Germany.  
Germany's victory in capturing the Turkish territory threatens to result in a serious disturbance of Franco-Turkish political relations. The French ambassador in Constantinople, M. Constant, proposes to leave Constantinople soon for Paris to consult with Foreign Minister Delcasse. Meanwhile the ambassador has informed the Turkish government that the French make no objection to any French military, tried to compromise the matter, offering to settle the Syrian railway question in a manner satisfactory to the French claimants and to purchase military equipment to the amount of \$2,300,000 in France. The ambassador, however, demands the expenditure of \$100,000,000, being one-tenth of the value of the new armament, with French gun factories and the complete satisfaction of the French demands regarding the railways. The Germans are thus for the moment in complete possession of the financial field and an trade has already been promulgated ordering the purchase of all the new armaments for Turkey, but it has been decided only to return sixty batteries at present, instead of 142, as originally proposed.

### Oil Trust Quits in Kansas.

Abandons that Field to Polish Lawmakers for Decision.  
The Standard Oil Company has suspended operations in the Kansas oil field. Orders have been given to stop buying oil, and henceforth enough will be taken from the Kansas field to supply only the two Standard refineries at Newburgh and Kansas City. This will require about 10,000 barrels daily. The average production for January was 25,000 barrels a day, and for more than half the Kansas product there will be no market. The order threw 15,000 men out of employment, and will paralyze developments in Kansas fields, thus throwing thousands of others out of work. The action is generally accepted as the reply of the trust to the Kansas Senate, which has passed bills for the installment of a State revenue in competition with the Standard company.

### BIG FIRE IN OKLAHOMA, IOWA.

Starts in Furnace and Wipes Out \$150,000 Worth of Property.  
Fire which originated in a furnace wrecked five of the principal business blocks of Oklaheola, Iowa, installing a loss of \$150,000, which is partially covered by insurance. Fitch Bros, harness dealers; Stall & McGee, hardware; and Roseback, dry goods, and Fitch & Belmont, dry goods, are the principal losses. The burned buildings were located on the west side of the town. The fire was brought under control after several hours of desperate work.

### Sentence Illegal Voter.

City Detective William H. Green pleaded guilty in the criminal court in Denver to the charge of stuffing a ballot box at the election of Nov. 3, 1901. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for 180 days. The case was brought to the attention of the court by a citizen known as "Green county." Green was sentenced to jail for ninety days.

### "Get-Rich-Quick" Case, Fails.

John A. Ryan was indicted on the charge of having embezzled \$800,000 in a "get-rich-quick" scheme, and whose trial was called in St. Louis, was acquitted under instructions from Judge Foster. The court sustained the demurrer filed by Ryan's counsel, holding that the State had failed to prove felonious intent.

### Worries and Kills Himself.

James N. Richardson, 50 years old, president of the McLean Drug Company, committed suicide at his home in St. Louis by shooting. Mr. Richardson was alone in his bedroom when the members of his family were started by hearing the report of a revolver. Financial difficulties are given by members of his family as the reason for the suicide.

### Eighteen Land From Week.

The steamer Donara went on the rocks near Halifax, N. S., and eighteen men landed at Musquodoboit after a fierce battle in the biting cold, while they have been seeking another boat containing the captain, four passengers and several of the crew.

### Spark Sets a Big Fire.

A torch from a workman's torch falling upon oily waste and a greasy floor caused a fire which destroyed the Roman Merchant firm in Rome, N. Y., causing a loss of \$200,000, partially covered by insurance.

### Western Sheriff to Go East.

"Big" Masterson, the dead shot sheriff of Dodge City, is to be appointed a deputy United States marshal for the New York district, in compliance of a request of President Roosevelt.

### Past Jones' Grave Found.

Ambassador Porter thinks he has found in Paris the resting place of the remains of John Paul Jones, and Congress will be asked to direct a search.



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The lifting of massive iron and steel plates, weighing four, six and twelve tons, by magnetism is now done every workday in a number of large steel works. The magnets are suspended by chains from cranes, and pick up the plates by simple contact and without the loss of time consequent to the adjustment of clamps and blocks in the other method. It is also found that the magnet plates can be lifted by the magnets while still so hot that it would be impossible for the men to handle them. A magnet weighing 200 pounds will lift nearly five tons.

During the past year there were 47, 239 men and 14,147 women employed in the shops of Detroit and Wayne county, Michigan. The average wage for the men was \$1.91; for the women, \$1.60.

The Erie railroad Company will equip its lines with pneumatic signals, which will cost about \$20,000 a mile. It will cause the company to disengage with the services of a large number of telegraph operators.

According to the figures of the New York State Department of Labor, the average wage for all organized workmen was \$1.60 a week in the third quarter of 1902 as compared with \$1.80 in 1900 and \$1.97 in 1901.

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# FARM AND GARDEN

Opportunities are like fish; all the large ones get away.

The best cure for a farm mortgage is plenty of elbow grease and a little of self-denial.

Eloquence is only good with its Sunday clothes on. Agriculture is plain farming dressed in store clothes.

When sheep is kept for wool and mutton, be careful not to cut out the best mutton too closely for the butcher.

Lay plans to-day, look over them tomorrow for defects and be ready to put them into practice at the earliest possible moment.

Some men in buying breeding animals look upon bigness, fatness and a huge price as essentials. Live stock improvement means more.

Most of the available farm lands that are for sale by the government are placed on the bargain counter and will be sold at bargain counter prices.

To be able to do anything is like eating a doughnut. To be able to half-do it is like eating the hole in the doughnut; one can watch the hole grow.

The man who has a clay or gravelly soil need give but little care to his plow in winter to keep it bright, but the man with an alluvial soil will need to keep a close tab on the brightness of the mold-board.

Buying a patent right or engaging in "get rich quick" schemes is a very good way to roll one's self. It is not the only way, however, for one can do it by continually growing and selling crops without putting anything back on the land.

The early laying pullet should be marked and kept for the breeding pen next season, provided she is otherwise a good bird. In nearly all cases the pullet that begins to lay early in life is the one that will lay the largest number of eggs in a year.

Winter days can be employed in many ways. Much work that is usually put off until spring can be done. Get some full hump rope and make a number of rope-baiters. These are always useful. On a stock farm it is difficult to get too many of them.

The horse that has served his master faithfully for many years is entitled to consideration in his old age. It is a practice too common to sell the old horse to some peddler or other person that will have no interest in him beyond the work that can be obtained from him.

According to newspaper reports, Luther Burbank of California has produced a flower which, when cut, neither fades nor loses its color. It is said that these permanent blossoms may work a revolution in millinery, as they can be used in place of artificial blooms.

We've had the horseless carriage, cowless milk, butterless butter and the seedless apple and now a Kansas man threatens us with a featherless chicken to compensate the lack of the horseless carriage. It is known if it was picked before it was ripe. No, we don't want the featherless chicken, for that would necessitate clothing in a cold climate.

To the man who takes great pains with his seed corn all seed corn should be sown. It is very much in need of the best way to increase the stand. Many farmers have farmed for years and yet the yield of corn they get is about one-half what it ought to be. This is largely on account of poor stands.

The Canadian government is employing special measures to induce former Canadians who have settled in the United States to return to Canada and occupy land in the northwest provinces, which are now very attractive to many farmers inclined to migrate. An agent has been instructed to open offices in Boston and to reach the farmers of New England, those of former Canadian experience preferred.

A Pennsylvania farmer says he cured a balky horse of that pernicious habit by the use of electricity. He purchased a small storage battery, connected the wires to the bit and the crupper, and placed it in his volleys. When it was anticipated that the horse was about to balk, he pressed the button, the horse would feel a shock and would start and try to get out of the way of the unusual feeling, which, of course, would cease when he got started. He was thoroughly broken of the habit, so the writer says.

Referring to the disease "little blight," Secretary Wilson in his annual report says: "The effects made by the department in the matter of demonstrating the feasibility of eradicating the little blight disease from the orchards of Michigan and other States have been continued on a large scale. A section 5 miles square in Michigan was selected for this work and the orchards were thoroughly gone over three times during the months of July, August and September, and all of the affected trees were destroyed. The object of this experiment is to demonstrate what is believed to be a fact—viz., that the disease can be entirely eradicated by the extirpation process."

Feeding Horses and Mules.  
Probably more horses and mules die from diseases of the digestive organs than from any other cause. These diseases are almost entirely the result

## MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

### FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

**Wages Are Higher This Year—Deaths Result from Counting Accidents—Don Thought Dead Is Restored to Parents—Two Children Die in Fire.**

At the State labor bureau a summary has been made of statistics gathered in regard to labor and wages in Michigan. The whole number of employees canvassed was 212,838 and the average daily wage was \$1.77. Superintendents were paid \$1.32 a day and the wage of unskilled laborers varied from 44 cents a day. Last year the average of the average daily wage was \$1.75, the slight increase being on account of higher wages paid to superintendents. An interesting fact is that the daily wage of this quarter of a million persons is \$376,770 in aggregate. In one week the sum reaches \$2,280,625 and in a month it is \$9,070,900. For the year aggregate the sum reaches \$1,077,530,000. A special canvass was made of the best sugar factories of the State, which shows that the average length of the season's campaign was fifty-nine days. The factories manufactured 110,000,000 pounds of sugar, approximately equal for that purpose to 447,229 tons of beets. The amount of sugar is 3,000,000 pounds less than was made last year and the tonnage of beets was also less, as 643,353 tons were used in 1903.

**Two Fatal Counting Accidents.**  
Eight boys, coming down Beach street, Battle Creek, in a holiday, crashed into a rapidly moving Michigan Central train. George Lundy, aged 12, was instantly killed and Don Sharkey, aged 10, had his left leg severed by the car wheels. The other six kids were not injured. Five of them fell or rolled off the whirling locomotive. The sixth, unharmed, was thrown on the spot of the engine when the sled struck it and managed to clutch the flagstaff. He clung to it desperately until the train was stopped. One child was killed and three were seriously injured when a Baker street car struck their hand heads hitched behind a chair at the corner of Sixth and Abbott streets in Detroit. Four were badly bruised. The driver failed to see or hear the oncoming car and drove directly in front of it. His baby sled was wrecked, and the little kids strung behind by their sled ropes were thrown in every direction, several of them under the car.

**Finally Find Their Lost Son.**  
Fifteen years ago a baby was born at a foundling home in Detroit. The father and mother had quarreled and separated and the baby was left at the home. Later the boy was adopted by Harlan Clark of Detroit, now residing in Battle Creek. A reconciliation was effected between the boy and his biological parents, who were informed that their baby had died. It was not known to them until a year ago that their boy was still alive. For one year they have been searching for the lad, and the other day went to Battle Creek with positive proof that young King Clark was their son. The couple are Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Taylor, 21 Elizabeth street, Mary's home. The lad has been employed as a bellboy at the Post Tavern. His foster father is a back driver.

**Pathetic Case of Woman's Suicide.**  
After toiling to bring her two little children to school, and telling them her troubles would soon be over, Mary Crowley went to the scene of her little home in Grand Rapids and deliberately slid into the electric. The pitiful screams of the children attracted the neighbors, but before the woman could be taken from the water she was dead. Mrs. Crowley was 32 years old and two years ago her husband died. Since then her efforts to sustain the family have been for health and for the past three months she has been under a physician's care.

**Children Are Vaccinated.**  
Leo Osocki, aged 2 years, and his baby brother, James, aged 2 months, children of a slaver laborer, were vaccinated to death by a party of anti-vaccinationists. The children had been left alone in their beds in the kitchen when the house caught fire from a stove. An uncle of the children carried out their bodies after the fireman had begun to fight the flames, which destroyed the house.

**All Over the State.**  
Isabella county has about \$75,000 of drain taxes this year.

**School Commissioner M. F. Scott** of Isabella county died of apoplexy after a day's trip about the county.

**St. Louis** will soon have a new Catholic church, as over \$5,500 has been subscribed and only \$1,000 more is needed.

**The citizens of Milford** have manifested so little interest in the public library project that the matter will be dropped for the present.

**Had Ave** will have a baseball park, with all accessories, this year. Several outside players have been signed on the local team.

**A farmers' telephone company** is being organized in Marion township, St. Clair county, with branches to run into other townships in that vicinity.

**A project** is on foot at Tawas to establish a steam heating plant to furnish heat for business places. Business men there are encouraging the promoters.

**Marine City** people are agitating the abolishment of the board of public works. Some are talking about surrendering the city charter and becoming a village again.

**While skating on Pine lake**, near Alma, several small boys found the body of a well-developed child frozen in the ice. From appearances it had been there for several days.

**Essex** citizens are aroused to the bad condition existing in that city in the way of crime, etc., and a mass meeting has been called to consider ways and means of improving things.

**It is said** that the old Oronoco Coal Co. has ended its long and somewhat hard luck career. The mine filled with water and cost about \$5,000 worth of machinery and will not be reopened.

**Miss Jane Wiggins** of Williamston, holds the championship for quilt making. During the past five years she has sewed 13,457 pieces of patchwork in fancy quilts, some averaging 3,000 pieces each.

**William N. Miller**, a prominent farmer and lumberman of Macomb township, was accidentally killed while felling a tree. He misjudged the fall and was caught at the tree fall by the trunk. Mr. Miller was treasurer of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co. of Macomb county and was well known.

Albert Gibson of Oronoco, who lost his voice in 1900, has found it again.

**Enthusiasm at Saginaw** is dying off rapidly because of an epidemic of snailfish.

**A Bay City church** has started a dining room to counteract saloon influences.

**A 4-year-old boy** near Mason chopped off two fingers from his 2-year-old sister's hand.

**William Castle of Coloma** had his nose torn off by an ice touge slipping from a cake of ice.

**A splendid crop of ice** has been gathered during January, it being clear and free from slush.

**The Alpena police** have declared war against slot machines and are breaking up all those seized.

**Cheboygan** will soon have a new bank block, made of red cement and erected at a cost of \$20,000.

**Isaac Kitzmiller of Otsego** was found dead in his buggy when his horse arrived home from the village.

**While the quarterly meeting** was in progress, the Lyon Lake M. E. church caught fire and burned down.

**The greenhouse of Charles B. Holmes** in Lansing was damaged by fire to the extent of several hundred dollars.

**There are hints of a grand jury** in Lake county, to investigate charges lodged in connection with the county poor fund.

**R. H. Hart**, the first white child born in Lapeer county, and the first Mayor of Lapeer, is dead at the age of 70 years, all spent in the county.

**Alpena county Republicans** have endorsed Judge Emerick, which insures his nomination. The Democrats will make no nomination against him.

**Dewey Dubois** lost his balance while stepping on a moving saw carriage in a mill near Alpena, and had his right foot saved off, but saved his life.

**The farmers of Leelanau county** have contracted for one thousand bushels of seed peas so far this season. The raising of seed beans and peas is one of the flourishing industries of that region.

**A Union City veteran** of the Civil War received a half dollar the other day on which he had cut his initials and the number of his regiment during the war, over forty years ago. He prizes it highly, and intends to keep it.

**Mrs. Susan Johnson** of Benton Harbor, a well-known club woman, has been awarded damages to the amount of \$350 against the Benton Harbor and St. Joseph Street Railway Company for injuries received in a fall from a car.

**The whole population** of Saginaw otherwise unemployed is engaged in fishing through the ice at the foot of the Kalamazoo river. The catch amounts to about a ton and is shipped to Chicago, where it brings three cents a pound.

**Arriving from Holland**, a slave of John H. Ellen, the convicted Grand Rapids Alderman sentenced to four months imprisonment in default of the payment of \$300 fine, went immediately to the jail and secured her brother's release. She paid the fine.

**H. S. Elliott** of St. Louis met with a serious accident while banking logs on the siding of the railroad. They broke loose and rolled back on him, breaking his back in two different places and crushing his legs so that there are some long lanes for his recovery.

**Monomies and Marinette**, old rivals and nearly always having some kind of a quarrel, are just now more bitter toward one another because of the efforts of the latter to secure the location of the big manufacturing plant that recently burned at Menominee.

**The body of Leonard** Her West, a farmer whose home is in Comstock, was found in a creek near the G. R. & L. depot in Kalamazoo. He had been seen in town, intoxicated, and it is believed that he had fallen down the street and fell into the creek, where he was overcome by the cold.

**H. H. Lewis**, a Kalamazoo papermaker, underwent the amputation of his left leg at the knee. Five years ago, a toe on his left foot was frozen and he has suffered from it ever since. Instead of the member healing, gangrene set in, and in a short time it threatened to spread over the body. He has been unable to work for a year.

**Five business blocks** in the lower end of Crystal Falls were burned, containing an aggregate loss of nearly \$20,000. It started in Wolf's bakery, the origin being unknown. Her Harris' department store, Stober's saloon, Wolf's and Rogan's saloon and hotel were destroyed. Six families were burned out, barely escaping with their lives. The aggregate insurance is about \$10,000.

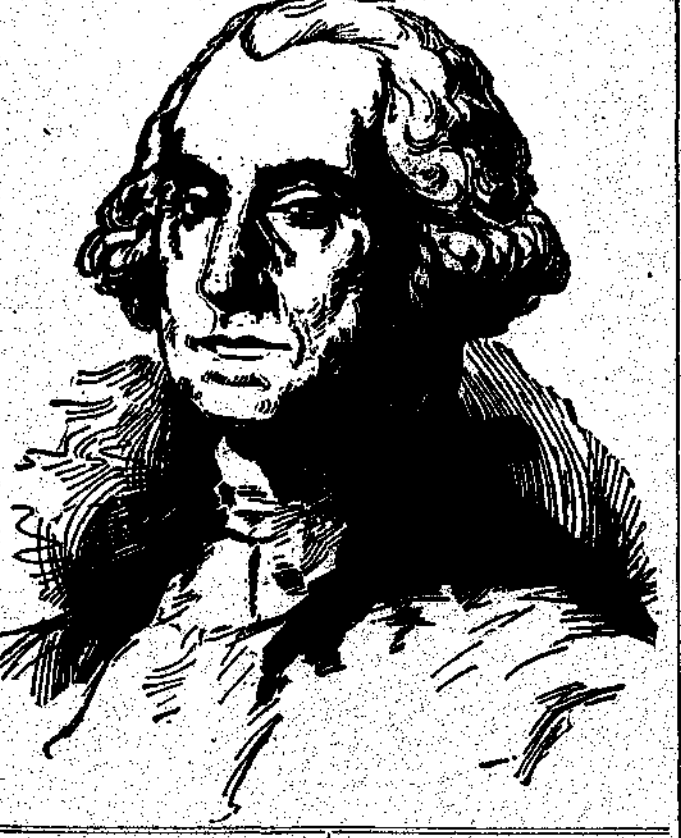
**First Major**, Jr., aged 24 years, an employee of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company in Oronoco, was instantly killed at Temple. With the wrecking crew he was assisting in picking some pieces of iron from the Maumee river, when the derails broke, dumping a portion of the train over the works. The authorities believe the girl has been murdered or abducted. Miss Tompkins came to the college of the Adventists from her home in Sawyer, Wis., last September. She was considered a model student. Her girl companions told the officers that Olive had declared that she was sent away to school by her parents to get her away from a sweetheart in the Wisconsin town. Whether this man came to Michigan and abducted the girl is a question the officers cannot answer.

**David**, the 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. David Foster of Superior township, went hunting with his father and was killed. About noon his father left him and went home. When the boy failed to return at supper time, his mother went out to look for him and found him on the farm of Ole Strang, shot through the throat. The boy had evidently met the hunter, in attempting to cross through a fence, the gun being discharged by a dead tree. He had run for some distance, holding his throat, and then had dragged himself for several feet. When found, the body was frozen stiff.

**Pearl Meyers**, aged 14 years, attempted to suicide while at work at the Adrian Knitting mill by taking a dose of strychnine. When the poison brought on convulsions, she screamed and shrieked and wanted to live. She told what she had done and the prompt arrival of a physician saved her life.

**The Michigan asylum** for the insane in Kalamazoo in certain wards practically has been converted into a pesthouse. Smallpox has gained a foothold in the institution, and several patients, a score of nurses and doctors, and attendants are in quarantine, while hundreds of inmates have been exposed to the disease.

## FATHER OF THE AMERICAN NATION.



### WASHINGTON.

Some had his Caesar, great and brave, but also was on his deathbed. He lived the chivalrous conqueror, and died the tyrant's death. France and his eagle had his wings, though they they might soar. Were spread in false ambition's fight, and dipped in murder's gore.

These hero-gods, whose mighty ways would be the nation's guide, and who have shaped their plates with their seal in a world of slaves—Who, though their bodies were barred their path, still fiercely waded on. Oh, where shall be their glory? by the side of Washington.

He fought, but not with love of strife—He struck but to defend. And, ere he turned a people's foe, he sought to be a friend. He strove to keep his country's rights by reason's gentle word. And when he fell, he justified three the challenge—love, duty and sword.

He stood, the firm, the calm, the wise, the true, the just, the brave, the good. He showed the deep, the strong, the true, the true, the true, the true. He stood for liberty and truth, and dauntless till about of victory gave forth the name of Washington.

He saved his land, but did not lay his soul to sleep. To change them for the regal seat, and don a kingly crown. Fame was too common in his joy—too proud To let a word and title mark the noble Washington.

—Ellis Cook.

### HOUSE OF WASHINGTON RELICS.

**Hasbrouck House in Newburgh, N. Y.**  
Fall of Revolutionary Remains.

The beautiful city of Newburgh, on the Hudson river, has honored itself and conferred a priceless boon upon the State by preserving the old Hasbrouck house, which served as Washington's headquarters from April 4, 1782, to Aug. 19, 1783. Built by Jonathan Hasbrouck in 1750, it has the comfortable look of the upper portion of a story-and-a-half house of the period, and stands finely on the sloping bank of the river, where it may be distinguished by the traveler on the New York Central railroad across the river. The walls of the house are of stone, two feet in thickness. An old-fashioned Dutch stoop, or porch open to the sky, with its six rooms in addition to the kitchen. The ceilings are low, with heavy timbers of heavy wood, which support the floors of the upper rooms, originally only four in number. The sloping roof is sustained by long timbers of roughly hewn cedar wood, which still gives out the pleasant odor peculiar to that tree.

While some changes have been necessary, the house to-day is very nearly just what it was when Gen. and Mrs. Washington occupied it with their military family. Major Tichenor, Colonel Humphreys and Major or Colonel Benjamin Walker, who now rests in Forest Hill cemetery in the place is gained through a gateway guarded by cannon, the lawn is bordered with fine elm and chestnut trees, the river dances brightly in front, while the mountains in all their beauty form a striking background. The old stoop, with its dull red settles, opens directly into the large room with its many windows and solitary window. The broad worn-oak plank of the floor show its age, the rough stones of the large fireplace tell of its constant use, and through the wide throat of the chimney we may gaze up at the open sky. Old kettles, shovels and waffle irons hang by heavy chains to the firehook, and to one old shawl in particular is conferred the honor of never having left its post of duty during the reigns of the Hasbroucks or Washingtons, but, like a faithful sentinel, was always ready for war. The walls are of plaster, white-washed, and every room shows the heavy open beams, either in their natural color or painted white. This room, like the others, is now a museum. The glass cases hold the hats, coats and shoes of the continental soldiers, while the heavy boots of a Hessian cavalry officer excite wonder at their weight and enormous thickness of sole. Framed letters from Aaron Burr, Robert Morris, John Hancock, Washington and Benjamin Franklin line the walls.—Utica Observer.

**Growth of Washington's Fame.**  
Since George Washington died the changes in the externals of civilization have been so marked that it is hard to comprehend what a comparatively short historic epoch this covers.

During his last years Washington was considered to be the richest man in the United States, but the total sum of his possessions would not entitle him to a place among any one of our modern millionaires. He owned farms and cultivated them in the highest style of the agriculture of his time, but there are hundreds of comparatively unknown men in the West who not only possess larger farms but keep them more actively under cultivation by means of appliances of which Washington never dreamed. No modern architect would think of offering anything like Washington's "cells" at Mount Vernon as a modern wealthy lawyer.

The President's overseas journeys were accomplished in coaches. Perhaps, however, there could be no more significant indication of the alteration that science and civilization have worked than the manner of the first President's death. There is little doubt that the excessive bleeding resorted to in his last illness hastened his death, possibly many years ago.

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## MICHIGAN SOLONS.

Both houses of the Legislature resumed their grand Tuesday evening, after their ten days' vacation for State institutions. In the House very little was done except to introduce bills, and there were few of these, considering the time there has been for people to send their representatives new ideas. Representative Black of Wayne county introduced a bill to make two voting districts of Greenfield township and another permitting Grosse Pointe to issue \$25,000 in school bonds. Representative Blackdale has a bill which is important to electrical concerns. It provides that corporations for the long distance transmission of electrical current for light, power or heat may be organized and says that when called upon may be required to designate where they will locate their lines. It is not generally known, but there is not at present any general law for the incorporation of electrical concerns using the public highways for their wires, as the Denby corporation bill of years ago wiped it out without substituting any other statute. The Blackdale bill is intended to remedy this. It would give water power concerns a chance to send "juice" from one county to another.

Few bills are rushed through the Legislature in faster time than was made on the new primary bill for Wayne county, as it passed both houses within an hour from the time it was introduced Wednesday. There was only one vote against it—that of Senator Baird of Saginaw. Several more primary election bills were introduced in the House and Chairman Stone of the House committee went up to his measure. The chairman says, however, that the committee will look over all the bills and will try to prepare a compromise measure which all the members of the committee will be able to agree upon. Representative Simpson introduced a bill proposing that railroads shall be made common carriers as far as the shipping of cattle is concerned. Simpson says that under existing decisions the railroads do not have to accept this class of freight with the assumption of risk that would obtain in case they were considered common carriers.

### Short State Items.

A potato warehouse with 8,000 bushels of potatoes, was burned at Bates. It caught fire from a spark from a locomotive.

The Flint board of education has ordered the principals of the various schools to start fire-drills. The Flint schools have never had a fire drill.

Mrs. James Swan of Mason died a few days ago and was buried in a casket made from a cherry tree planted by her own hands when she was a girl.

A farmers' trust has been formed at Westville. A number of farmers have gotten together for the purpose of controlling the price of their products.

H. H. Osgood of Dearfield owns a Holland commentary of the Bible printed in 1751 in Amsterdam. It is a very valuable edition and bound in leather.

India people are trying to secure the fabric factory of the Xpianiti Reed Furniture Co. The company has been considering the removal of its factory to Portland.

The Cass City Enterprise claims that the pines of Tuscola county are not all cut off. John Stiller, a farmer, has a hunch on his farm of over 100 large trees, the largest being five feet in diameter.

In noting the experience of a man who obtained his wife through a matrimonial agency and is asking for a divorce, the Yale Examiner remarks that it is only another instance that mail order bargains are not what they are cracked up to be.

An Onaway man who was ignorant of the expansive properties of water when heat is applied, threw a can of fruit in the stove and was considerably surprised when his hat was lifted from his head by the stove after on its way through the window.

In order to direct the trade of farmers from South Bend, Ind., Mrs. Merchants propose to organize a stock company, erect a large grain elevator and warehouse, and export an export of grain in charge to buy everything the farmers offer for sale. One citizen has headed the list with \$1,000.

The West Haven correspondent of the Portland Review relates the story of a meeting held in the township school house by farmers, to discuss the purchase of an organ for the use of the school. The angle of vision of two of the gentlemen present was so widely divergent that they flew into a tangent, coming together with some violence. The antagonists secured the decision at the finish.

George A. Smith, a former molder of Tecumseh, is in Adrian city jail charged with having attempted to murder his wife by giving her a broth containing ground glass. Mrs. Smith was taken ill several days ago. She is in great pain and told her physician Smith had given her river broth. The doctors, it is alleged, found a quantity of pulverized glass in the broth. Smith declared he knew nothing of the matter.

Tracy Brusco and family, living at Trowbridge, were completely burned out the other day. Mrs. Brusco and three children, ranging from 3 to 9 years, were taken from the house with great difficulty by the father, who was seriously burned. The youngest boy, Tommy, aged 3 years, was so badly burned that he died an hour later. The others are in very serious condition on account of burns and exposure to the wet weather.

One of the smoothest swindling games ever perpetrated in Grand Rapids was worked on several merchants by a stranger. Among the victims is George O'Hara of O'Hara's shoe store. The stranger stepped into the store and asked for a pair of shoes, the price of which was \$3. He offered \$2. The merchant refused this, and he drew a \$30 bill from his pocket, saying he would take them. After he had received the shoes, the man departed the price, saying it was \$2. He then refused the shoes and in the exchange O'Hara, after the stranger had left, found he was \$20 short.

Roy C. Smith of Niles was second in his class at Annapolis naval academy at graduation. The final standing was remarkably close between Hugo Frankenburg of Charleston, W. Va., and the Niles boy, only one point separating them, the former standing being 910.90 and that of the latter 909.10.

When Aaron Clark, a farmer living near Coral, came to dinner the other day he found his wife, aged 30 years, and his son, Frank, aged 19 years, missing. Clark has been married two years and since his son came to live with them some six weeks ago the latter has not worked. Clark neither claims the two have absconded.

### The Thoughtful Parent.



—gives you a little licking—thus—

"And now, my son, I want to give you a little lesson. We have here a cherry tree, a little hatchet and the life of George Washington. I take a little branch from the tree and—"



—gives you a little licking—thus—



—gives you a little licking—thus—



—gives you a little licking—thus—



—gives you a little licking—thus—



—gives you a little licking—thus—











# THE RIGHTS OF A NEWSBOY.

## IT DOESN'T PAY TO BLUFF.

"Bluff," like America, the country where it originated, is a new expression, but the thing it stands for is as old as the world. Two nations go to war. The first care of the belligerents is to make the world believe that they carry victory in the folds of their respective flags; that large numbers of the enemy's soldiers are killed in every battle while their own loss is slight; that they wounded are almost miraculously healed. Again, two political parties struggle for supremacy. At every election each party boasts of victory. The opposition press, in its effort to make a defeat appear like victory, often goes to ridiculous extremes. The defeated candidates themselves put on a sanctimonious look and assume to congratulate themselves on results which are gall and wormwood to their self-love.

No strong factor is "bluff" that should some innocent person admit defeat he would himself be held responsible for the reverses of the party. Nevertheless, in political battles, as in others, there are victors and vanquished. It is useless to play the triumphal march in the face of defeat, because it will soon be necessary to change the tune.

Thus in little things as in great; in national and international quarrels where noise fills the world as in private differences; in vast enterprises which involve millions as in petty speculations—in everything, in fact, the same method is employed to gain the same end, and always with the same awkwardness and the same superfluousness. The success of the instant usually is paid for by a long series of reverses—the enormous advantages which may be gained almost invariably are expended in the real evils that come after.

While chance may give a clever and crafty player a momentary advantage, the final outcome generally favors him who really holds the best cards. Here, as in everything else, "bluff" is only "bluff," and its resources are soon exhausted.

## THE ART OF CRYSTAL GAZING.

When seventy years ago the Oriental scholar, Edward William Lane, published his "Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians," surprise was caused by his account of a seance during which a Maghrebi magician summoned visions in a crystal of people whom the writer recognized from descriptions. His curiosity regarding this subject had first been roused by hearing from the British consul general that a servant who defrauded him, and of which a vision had been entertained, was described from a seance in the crystal, and on being charged with the theft had confessed his crime. Possibly Mr. Lane was unaware that the same means of detection was common in England until the wisest fool in Christendom, James L. passed laws making crystal gazing a serious and punishable offense.

Inducements to hypnotism, which are used in all forms of so-called magical rites, are the monotonous repetition of chartered verses, the burning of incense, and the continuous stare at any object. These induced the hypnotic state in Mr. Lane. Possibly the most logical, clear and concise analyses of hypnotism will be found in Dr. Hudson's "Law of Psychic Phenomena." Briefly speaking, his theory, now widely accepted by the scientific world, is that the human mind is dual in its nature; the upper, or objective mind being the means by which we reason and conduct the business of life; while the lower, or subjective mind, is the storehouse of memory, where every circumstance of life from the dawn of reason is carefully chronicled and remembered, though forgotten by the objective mind. The subjective mind of one individual is susceptible of sending messages to the subjective mind of another without the

## FISH-SCALES AND JUNK-SCALES.

It is said that when a son was born to a certain American statesman, who he also a fisherman, the proud father weighed him on the scales by which he and one of his intimate friends had been in the habit of weighing the fish they catch, and that the scales declared the baby's weight to be sixty pounds. The New York Sun tells of another kind of "special" scales.

A son arrived in the family of a Harlem couple the other day, and the young father rushed out of the house to borrow a pair of scales. There were no portable scales in the neighborhood. "Any rings, any buttons?" sang a voice in the street.

"Here, son," called the old father. "Come here! I want you to weigh something for me."

The junkman followed the proud parent. Baby was tied up in a towel and hooked on to the scales. The indicator showed exactly seven pounds. "Seven pounds?" cried the trained nurse.

"Seven pounds?" echoed the disappointed father.

"Don't let me worry you," remarked the junkman. "Does was der scales I buy for I guess der child weighs ten pounds, maybe a little over dot."

## DOOM OF 'AFGHAN SPIES.

Offenders are blown to pieces by the Sherpur Midday Gun.

Among Afghans one person in particular is held in abhorrence, and that is a spy of their own people, and such



BLOWING AN OFFENDER FROM THE SHERPUR GUN.

when found out, receives sudden and summary justice. On a low hill near the Sherpur cantonments is a large old-fashioned gun which for many years has boomed forth the hour of midday, and on some occasions it also tolls the passing of some poor

Afghanistan carries his life in his hand, and from that time until he returns nothing is known of him. Should he never return, who can say what his fate has been—whether killed by the hill people when traveling through the country for they are not kind to stran-

objective mind of either being aware of the fact. Such messages are called intuitions. It is also the subjective mind that flashes the whole panorama of his life upon the dying man.

## CIVILIZATION PRECEDES GROWTH OF POPULATION.

Far from being an initial cause, a major of social evolution, the progress of population is never anything but an effect thereof. In China population has become extremely dense, yet civilization is not progressive to the least. In Norway population has remained exceedingly sparse, still civilization is most exalted and ever increasingly higher.

Look at the country of North America, a tribe of redskins dispersed throughout. It does not progress; it remains a hereditary brutishness and savage. On the same territory later immigrants from Europe commenced to live in a state of dispersion, as in the far West today. Nothing serves to hinder these giants in enriching themselves and in civilizing themselves. Cities, the foundations for density of population, did not come until afterward and as a necessary consequence of the mental state of the scattered population, of its requirements, of its laws, of its institutions imported from Europe. At the present day the United States is one of the nations of the world where density of population is the feeblest, and it is one of the highest places in the scale of civilization.

What happens when a savage or barbarous tribe, such as still inhabits the Guianas districts of Europe, produces more children than it can nourish, because of its ignorance of agriculture and industry? Is it because of the sole fact of its multiplicity, its biological expansion continuing every day, or, of other, the agricultural or industrial progress which heralds this ever-increasing number of mouths always to find nourishment? No. The excess of population emigrates, the tribe stagnates, that is all.

## CONFIDENCE AND FALSE CREDIT.

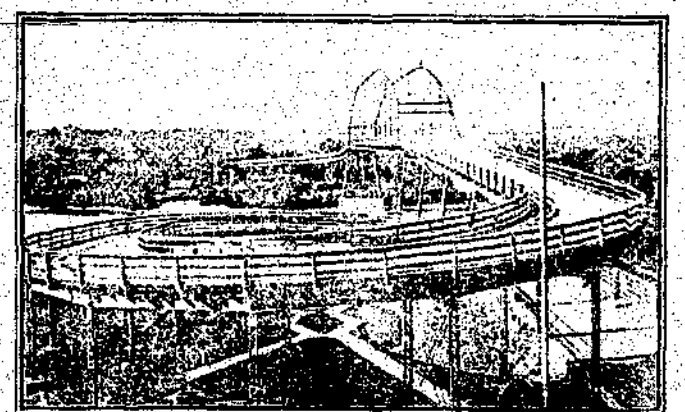
Commerce is necessarily based greatly on credit, and credit on confidence; even cash transactions require confidence in the parties who may make warranties connected therewith. The basis of confidence should be substance, not shadow, actual not artificial.

In regard to corporations the State requires actual financial resources as the basis of confidence. In some States banks, insurance companies, building associations, and perhaps others, must deposit actual cash or collateral with a public custodian for the security of the creditors. This is a step in the right direction, though as yet not entirely efficient.

Our people are encouraged, indeed exhorted, to follow habits of industry and economy; they deprive themselves of luxuries and even of necessities throughout earlier life in order to provide at least comfort for their later days, only to find all swept away by misplaced confidence and an obsolete jurisprudence. The pursuing disappointment, bitterness and despair pervade every sentiment and thrust instead of being the handmaid of prosperity becomes the mother of anarchy.

Mislead all the misleading attestations as to the amount of capital of the corporation, the million of dollars on which it is organized and the many more millions authorized; stop deluding and robbing the public with these falsehoods, and let the act of incorporating consist merely of a public declaration that the incorporators expect the business to continue, no matter who dies, and that they do not expect to pay any of its debts themselves, but that the obligations must be met from the assets of the concern and not otherwise. Some such system would tend to invoke confidence only where it is deserved.

## A REMARKABLE BRIDGE.



It would be difficult to find a more curious bridge than that crossing the Mississippi at Hastings, Minn. It is approached at one end by a winding roadway in the form of a spiral staircase, a peculiarity which has made the bridge famous all over the United States. It is the only one of its kind in the country.

watcher for such people as spies are tied up against the muzzle of the gun and at the same time are blown to atoms. In that country there are various ways of executing people, but for the punishment of crimes intended to strike terror into the hearts of others, blowing from a gun is resorted to; and in view of other methods of execution in vogue there, it is one which ought to occasion a condemned person a certain amount of satisfaction, inasmuch as it is swift.

A spy who crosses the frontier into

gero or imprisoned in some obscure town until he dies, or whether tortured to make confession and then killed in the capital?

## Count Boni's Palace.

The house that Count Boni de Castellane built in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, Paris, is one more the sensation of the hour. Since its outer walls, forming an almost exact copy of the famous Versailles palace at Versailles, were first displayed to an admiring public, a few years ago, it had ceased to be much talked about. Now Count Boni de Castellane and the countess, now Countess, are astonishing Paris again by the splendor of its fitting up. After a half of some years work has been resumed in the palace, and again Versailles is being copied. The grand drawing room is being decorated in exact imitation of the Salon d'Herclie in the palace of Louis XIV. The walls are to be almost entirely of white, pink and saffron yellow marble, with "dashings of emerald, ruby and opal," whatever those may be. The painted ceiling of the Hercules salon is being exactly copied. The salon is 37 by 40 feet. There will be no curtains to the immense windows. In the evening gigantic mirrors, hidden in the woodwork, will be slid out in front of the panes, and will completely conceal them. The flooring is also to be an accurate copy of that of the Salon d'Herclie. In this respect, however, difficulties are met with. Louis XIV. had each piece of oak, after shaping and polishing, put away in the vaults of Versailles for five years before it was laid down. The result is that the board was warped by a fraction of an inch to this day. Such elaboration, thoroughness, it appears, is impossible now.—London Telegraph.

The breath of suspicion is often sown with cloves.

A silent man is always worth listening to.

## THE RIGHTS OF A NEWSBOY.

It is good to know that all legal proceedings are not of the "Jarvis versus Jarvise" type, bound to inefficiency by yards of red tape, but that the ear of the law can stoop to hear the claims of a child, and the arm of the law to protect with ready directness the interests of a little street boy. The report of the juvenile court of Denver, Col., gives an instance that is worth quoting.

One day in a busy civil session of the court, which was trying a will case involving two million dollars, the courtroom door opened and a boy poked in a tousled head and freckled face. The court officer "abused" him out, but he returned secure in the knowledge of his rights there.

The judge ordered a recess of three minutes, to the disgust of some of the distinguished counsel, and the boy came to the bench.

He was a newsboy. He said that he was having trouble; that for two years a policeman on the beat had let him sell papers on a certain corner, and now, as he expressed it, "a fly guy" had taken his place, and because he was a "flew cop," he thought he owned the town, and had ordered the boy off the favorite corner, thereby making him lose fifty cents a day.

The judge did a remarkable and unusual thing. Considering that the boy had a case as important as the one before the bar concerning the millions that a dead man had left behind him for surviving well-to-do, he held up all proceedings while justice was done to the little chap of the streets.

There is often a rich kernel of right in a little thing. A principle of justice is no longer when it applies to rich people's money than when it concerns a poor boy's pennies. Injustice might have driven the boy out of honest business. It might have impressed indelibly upon him a resentment against the law and a contempt for it. That is one way bad citizens are made.

## HE IS A WORLD'S CHAMPION.

Perhaps Albert J. Holmquist, of New York, will be a world's champion 20 years from now. He is the strongest baby anybody ever saw. He is only ten months old, but he has been walking for four months, and he weighs thirty-five pounds. He already looks as strong as his illustrious neighbor, Terry McGovern.

He is twenty-eight inches tall and his sturdy fat legs bear him up strongly. His chest is arched like that of a champion wrestler, and he has long, thick arms. His face is most profoundly solemn. A great, thick thatch of reddish yellow hair arches over a high, broad, bulging forehead. His coloring is vivid pink and white. There is much in his countenance that resembles Bob Fitzsimmons.

The giant baby showed his four white teeth in a broad grin, and, self-



BABY ALBERT J. HOLMQUIST.

ling the nearest chair by the legs, lifted it from the floor. He slammed it down and walked gravely over to the coal scuttle. He lifted it from the floor. It was half full.

Albert wrestled with his cousin, Johnny, who is four years old, and slammed his back against the wall.

"He weighed fifteen pounds when he was born," said Mrs. Holmquist, "and he grows so fast that I can't put any dress on him a month after it's made. His father weighs 372 pounds and I weigh 92. None of our ancestors was very big or strong. We intend to train Albert as soon as he grows a little bigger."

## Proprietary Rights.

Little Edith had spent an afternoon busily searching with nimble fingers through the soft fur of her pet kitten, says Lippincott's Magazine. When she was through she came to report to her mother.

"Oh, mamma," she cried, "I found a little flea on kitty, and I caught it."

"What did you do with it?" asked her mother.

"Why, I put it back on kitty again, of course. It was her flea."

## Dropping a Gentle Hint.

"James," said Mr. Rakeley, "I believe you saw me—or snatching the mail."

"Why, yes, sir," replied the butler.

"Well, I want you to keep quiet about it. Do you understand?"

"Yes, sir," said the butler, with outstretched hand; "silence is golden, you know, sir."—Philadelphia Press.

## From From Headaches.

Headaches rarely assail the Hadoula Arabs. They are nearly all small eaters and six or seven dates soaked in melted butter with a very small quantity of coarse flour or three or four tablespoonsful of boiled rice serves a man a whole day.

## Conditions Reversed.

Kidder—The proverb, "every dog has his day," doesn't go in Algeria. Easy—Why?

Kidder—For the very good reason that there every day has his dog.—New York Times.

## Intimately Acquainted.

Doctor—Do I think I can cure your catarrh? Why, I am sure of it. Patient—So you're familiar with the disease?

Doctor—I should say so. I've had it myself all my life.—Judge.

Nothing seems to please the relatives of a man's first wife like the troubles he has with his second.



## Improvement in Monkey-Wrenches.

Inventors, as a rule, have been unable to improve ordinary tools, such as the monkey-wrench, saw or hammer,



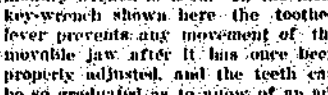
IMPROVED WRENCH.

to any great extent, except as to size and shape, probably because their greatest usefulness can be obtained in their present construction. Combinations of two or more tools have been devised, and are, no doubt, useful for the individual purposes designed. An Ohio man has patented a new idea in monkey-wrenches, an illustration of which is shown here. The monkey-wrench is similar to the ordinary monkey-wrench, a toothed bar having a fixed jaw on one end and being attached to a suitable handle. The movable jaw has an opening through which the toothed bar passes, and another opening to contain a lever for adjusting the movable jaw.

The lever is pivoted to the inner face of the movable jaw, is adjusted to the size desired, with the teeth on the bar. The movable bar is adjusted to the size desired, and by operating the lever the jaw is held firmly in place. In the ordinary monkey-wrench the movable jaw has a tendency to slip out of the position in which it is adjusted, which necessitates a new adjustment each time the monkey-wrench is used. In the monkey-wrench shown here the toothed lever prevents any movement of the movable jaw after it has once been properly adjusted, and the teeth can be so graduated as to allow of an adjustment to fit all sizes of nuts. Edward A. Reimur, of Wellsville, Ohio, is the patentee.

## Holds the Shoe in Shape.

Now that patented toe shoes are again coming into vogue, the question of how to keep the foot from caving in will be with us. Although the box toe is supposed to keep its original shape, it will not do so, even in the more



KEEPS THE TOE IN SHAPE.

tenacious of their shape, and it is surprising that the ordinary four-toed shoe generally used has not been improved before this. It is often necessary for the furniture mover to have a rest for the furniture on moving articles of furniture, and an Oklahoma man has designed the adjustable stretcher shown in the illustration. It is constructed of a top piece and four legs, the latter being made of two sections in each leg, one leg being stationary and one adjustable. The upper ends of the stationary legs are secured by rectangular castings mortised in the corners of the top piece. The adjustable and stationary legs are held together by means of loops, which act as guides when the adjustable legs are being secured in the desired position. On the inner face of the stationary legs are a number of openings arranged in equal distances apart, by means of which the stretcher is adjusted to the required height, each pair of legs being held in position by a bar at the lower end. The patentee is William A. Drummond, near Canmarco, Okla.

## MOTOR FIRE ENGINES IN ENGLAND.

### AN ENGLISH MOTOR FIRE ENGINE.

Motor fire engines are rapidly replacing the old horse-drawn machines wherever practicable in England. So far, in America motor cars are only used in this department for hauling chiefs and fire marshals to the scene of the fire, but in England the whole equipment is gradually being adapted to the new means of propulsion.

Gasoline motors are well adapted to the form of chemical fire engines shown in our illustration. The apparatus is mounted on heavy wheels, the rear ones having additional wire spokes and being shod with 3-inch solid rubber tires while the front ones are fitted with 3 1/2-inch tires of another make. Exceptionally heavy springs are used.

The 24-horse power engine is of the 4-cylinder horizontal pattern in ordinary practice. The special gear is of dimensions which give strength for the heaviest work. The high speed gear being 25 miles an hour. Any steam generated by continued running on low gear passes through brass grids provided on the top of the water tank which is located between a double dash board. Beneath the driver's seat is placed the gasoline tank. There are two sets of powerful brakes fitted to the machine, cast-iron shoes, expanding into the inside of drums on the axles of the wheels, operated by the pedal lever and hand brakes on drums of the wheel sprockets, operated by the side brake lever.

The car is controlled by a throttle valve regulating the supply of gas to the motor, operated by a lever on the steering pillar and an auxiliary throttle on the brake pedal.

The car weighs a ton and will carry 2,500 pounds of fire apparatus. A step at the back accommodates a fireman and two chemical cylinders, brackets are arranged for carrying two 9-foot ladders and the mechanism of the whole apparatus is protected from dirt by a shield slung underneath the car.—Popular Mechanics.

## Unexpected Criticisms.

The late Valentine Prinsep, the English artist, once related how he amused himself at a certain exhibition of paintings by minutely following about a country couple who had somehow strayed in, and by listening to the comments they made.

Upon reaching a picture by Turner-Jones, representing a woman—tall, slender and shapely—of the type which the artist usually portrayed, the rosy lass from the farm halted her escort with a pluck on the arm. She pointed to the picture with the tip of a shabby green parasol.

"Looky ther, Jarze, will 'e," said she. "Twas too bad to take her picture that-a-way, poor woman! He man has been hard-hearted, that painter chap, not to feed her up a bit before he took her. She's starved, poor thing. She's fair twisted up with hunger!"

In front of another picture her crit-

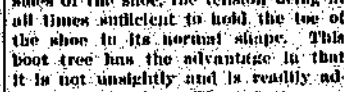
## part of the shoe, whereas this shoe

tree is designed for the toe only. The toe is really the only part of the shoe that is liable to lose its shape, and as long as that part is provided for the rest will take care of itself.

This shoe tree is made in two sections, hinged together at the forward end—the end that fits into the toe. Connected to this pivot is a spring, on the other end of which are two links which engage with the sides of the shoe. This spring is operated by the finger by means of a small lever. The shoe tree is placed in the toe of the shoe with the spring expanded, which allows the foot to contract to its smallest size. When the spring is released the links expand the sections of the shoe tree until they engage the sides of the shoe, the tension being at all times sufficient to hold the toe of the shoe in its normal shape. This shoe tree has the advantage in that it is not unduly tight, and is readily adjusted to any shoe. The patentees are James H. Hart, of Springfield, Mass., and Augustus L. Anderson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

## An Adjustable Trestle.

A carpenter or furniture and piano mover would be lost without a trestle, as it is one of the requisite appur-



ADJUSTABLE TO ANY HEIGHT.

tenances of their businesses, and it is surprising that the ordinary four-legged trestle generally used has not been improved before this. It is often necessary for the furniture mover to have a rest for the furniture on moving articles of furniture, and an Oklahoma man has designed the adjustable stretcher shown in the illustration. It is constructed of a top piece and four legs, the latter being made of two sections in each leg, one leg being stationary and one adjustable. The upper ends of the stationary legs are secured by rectangular castings mortised in the corners of the top piece. The adjustable and stationary legs are held together by means of loops, which act as guides when the adjustable legs are being secured in the desired position. On the inner face of the stationary legs are a number of openings arranged in equal distances apart, by means of which the stretcher is adjusted to the required height, each pair of legs being held in position by a bar at the lower end. The patentee is William A. Drummond, near Canmarco, Okla.

## And the Man Was Made Whole.

He needed to define his own needs. Does it seem strange to ask a man if he would be well? Of course he would be strong. And yet how many of us are weakened and stunted by sin, and we do not lay hold of that grace of God which can make us free. Perhaps the soul of the man was saddened by his long impotency, he had consented to expect any help for himself, while he still continued to believe as a general fact that help was to be found. But this lethargy was broken, his hope kindled by Jesus' words.

The stranger did not proffer to help him into the pool. With ringing words he said, "Take up thy bed and walk." It was a word of uttermost power which he was saying. It could be relied upon and carried under the arm. The infirm man might have reasoned that he ought to receive healing before he made such an attempt. But he looked up into Jesus' eyes, believed his redemption possible—and obeyed. And as he attempted to move, he found that a divine strength thrilled him and he arose.

"Christ comes to make each life a 'whole' life. By reason of immaturity, by reason of sin, we are fractions. At best we are only in part what we ought to be. We are one-sided in our development. Like the man at the pool some sin has marred us and made us incomplete. Christ lifts the fraction up into an integer. Only the righteous life is the normal, complete life. To save from sin is a negative thing at best. To round out character, to make it full-orbed, this is the real task of the master. 'Ye are complete in him' (Col. 2:10). True, our completion is not in this world, but in the hereafter. But on some near or far, how narrow it will be completion in fact. 'We shall be like him, for we shall see him as he is.'"

It was the Sabbath and as the Jews saw the man with his bundle under his arm they were scandalized. He was breaking the law of the Sabbath. "Thou shalt rest," said Moses (Ex. 23:12). "Bear no burden on the Sabbath," said Jeremiah (17:21). But the verbalists of Jesus' day did not seem to have a glimpse of the principle laid down by Paul. "The letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life" (2 Cor. 3:6). They regarded their interpretations and applications of the law quite as mandatory as the law itself. They forgot to be glad that an infirm man had been healed in their indignation over a broken tradition.

He was not even able to tell them the name of his benefactor. He had accepted the gift of health, but evidently he was far more concerned with the gift than the giver. He "wist not" who had blessed him. Of multitudes the same lack of discernment and appreciation is true. The very civilization in which we share in its distinctive features is the gift of Jesus, but there are many who "wist not" that they owe so much to him. The terrible vitality of sin is apparent in the injunction, "Shin no more lest a worse thing befall thee." After all his suffering surely there was no peril of worse into the sin bar had struck on him. Little they know of the awful grip of sin who so think. Nor is there ever a level so low but that sin may sink us lower still.

In the words that follow in this chapter Jesus defends himself against the charge of profanation of the Sabbath. "My Father works hitherto and I work." In profound words Jesus declares himself both the life-giver and the Judge of men.

## Love and Superstition.

She—Henry, I'm afraid you are rather superstitious.

He—Nonsense! What put that into your head?

She—You think I am very much in love with you.

He—Of course.

She—And isn't that superstition? Chicago Journal.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 19, 1906.

### Jesus at the Pool of Bethesda.

John 5:1-15. Memory verses, 8, 9. Golden Text.—And a great multitude followed him, because they saw his miracles.—John 6:22.

### The Sick Folk at Bethesda.

"Bethesda" means "house of mercy." The site is uncertain, but it was probably south of the Temple and not far from the Pool of Siloam. The sheep gate is near and the flocks as they were driven in over the dusty roads stopped to bury their noses in the cool waters and to shake their thirst. At the source of the stream there was a pool and beside it a covered colonnade. The spring was an intermittent one. Even to-day at certain times the waters have a sudden outrush two or three times a day. They were believed to have curative power. Possibly the minerals in them were potent to help certain diseases, for the ancients as well as the moderns believed in medicinal baths. The pool at Bethesda is still patronized by seekers after help from rheumatism and other ailments.

In popular thought in New Testament times the curative power of the waters were evidently attributed to their agitation by an "angel." Though verse four is not from John's pen, yet it doubtless came from some source which reflected the current belief about the spring. "Angel" means "messenger." It is often used in the Bible in the personal sense, but not as a name. "Whosoever the winds his messengers" (Job 1:19) is an instance of poetic usage (Psalm 104:4).

On the porch were a "multitude" of sick people. They had all manner of ailments. Oriental lands can exhibit far more cases of physical suffering than our favored land. In a time when hygienic and therapeutic were little understood or practiced, a gathering like the picnic one at Bethesda was easily possible. Even to-day what throngs may be found at Lourdes, the famous grotto in France, where the Virgin is said to have appeared, whose waters are visited by 300,000 pilgrims each year? The people at Bethesda are a representative cross-section of human beings who suffer. They are a picture of the more grievous spiritual ills which afflict the children of men.

Among the sufferers at the pool of the angel was a man who had been sick thirty-eight years. We do not know just what his ailment was. We infer from the words of Jesus that he was lame. That he had brought it on himself. Not all sickness is punishment for our sins, but sometimes sin and suffering are cause and effect. "God Almighty writes a legible hand," said a visitor to the ward in the hospital where men suffered for their vices. But the infirm man at Bethesda could not read the handwriting of the curative waters. Only the first person in them, when they were agitated, was healed. And he had no friends to help him down into them. A strange sight was the rush for the bubbling waters, men hobbled and rolled to reach them first. Into this heartless pain-Jesus came. And now the most helpless of the sufferers he fixed his eyes.

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He—Of course.







## CARNIVAL IN THE NORTH.

Arm in arm, their branches twined,  
Tall maple drink the mountain wind;  
Branch out with eagerness to seize  
Flurries of cool October breeze.  
Barely decked in yellow and red,  
Maples stand at the bright through the head,  
And summon the fire to give their aid  
To make this forest landscape  
Summery even the sober fire.  
To join the ranks of revelers!  
Spruce and hemlock, pine and fir,  
Now with your gayest songs lead on!  
Join in the revel the trees make here,  
For words will be sad for half a year;  
Kiss a little—summer is spent,  
And all the winter the woods keep Lent!  
—Atlantic.

## Joe's Nugget.

I HAD been about three months at  
Tear-Shift Camp when the thing  
happened which I am going to tell  
you of.

All of us had had only middling  
luck. None of the party had made a  
big strike in the way of finding nuggets.  
Still we had nothing to complain  
of. We were making fair wages, and  
that, in the long run, is better than  
making a big haul at one time, and  
then laying off and running through  
the whole of it in less than a month's  
time, as I have known plenty of fel-  
lows to do.

One day the camp was all astir like  
a hive of bees which somebody had  
thrown a rock into. One of our boys,  
a fellow by the name of Joe Garland,  
had made a treasure. He had hit  
upon the biggest nugget of gold that  
had ever been found in the region of  
Tear-Shift. It was a good one, worth  
a couple of thousand at least, and the  
boys all gathered about it with greedy  
eyes. They envied Joe his good luck;  
still they were all glad that he had  
got it. A more delighted fellow than  
Joe was never seen. He hunted  
the chunk and patted it, and it seemed  
that he would never tire of fondling  
his eyes upon it.

After the first excitement was over  
Joe was left to his treasure, and the  
boys turned to digging again, each one  
hoping that he might soon be as for-  
tunate as Joe had been.

Joe had half a mind to set off for  
Tear-Shift with his treasure at once. The  
express only ran once a week, and it  
lacked three days of the time of going  
again. He was afraid that in some  
way he might lose the nugget before  
it was got to a place of safety. Still,  
I don't think that there was in the  
camp a person of whom he was suspi-  
cious. It would have been hard to  
have picked out a fellow who was not  
called all right.

Joe carried his nugget to the camp,  
but he would not show it away with  
the rest of the treasure. He would  
hide it for himself. If the rest was  
stolen while he was away at work, he  
was going to save his.

Two or three times a day Joe would  
leave his work and go and see that  
the nugget was safe. We used to laugh  
him about it, and tell him he was los-  
ing his time at the rate of ten pounds a  
day, and that if the treasure was not  
gone away soon, there would be noth-  
ing left of him but skin and bone.

The third day after the finding of  
the treasure, about the middle of the  
forenoon, Joe made one of these vis-  
its to the camp. He was gone but a  
little time, and when he came back a  
more frightened and was-legged look-  
ing countenance than his you never  
saw in your life.

"What is it?" we all cried, in chorus,  
as he came dashing in among us.  
"It's gone!" was all the poor fellow  
could manage to say.

"What is gone?" we repeated,  
though in the mind of each flashed the  
thought of the treasure.

"The nugget!" he gasped.

"We dropped spade and pick, and  
started for the camp. All of us were  
interested. If the nugget was stolen,  
most likely all the rest we had gather-  
ed had gone with it.

We split into the camp, and went  
for the spot where the general treas-  
ure was kept. Each drew a breath  
of relief when we found that it had  
not been tampered with. The robber,  
whoever he was, had contented him-  
self with Joe's nugget.

After we had satisfied ourselves  
with a look in the place where Joe  
had kept it, and thus convinced our-  
selves that it was really gone, we all  
turned to, to try and find a clue to  
the robber.

But, try as we would, not the slight-  
est clue could we find. Not a track  
could we discover about the camp ex-  
cept those which we felt sure our  
own feet had made.

The fellow who did the cooking was  
the only one who had been about the  
camp since we had left in the morn-  
ing, and nobody much less Joe, ex-  
cepted him, for he was Joe's brother.

It had been his custom to do up  
the work in the morning, and spend  
the rest of the forenoon with us until  
it was time for dinner.

He had not been at the diggings  
more than an hour before Joe had  
made the discovery of his loss, so that  
the robbery could have just taken  
place.

All that day we spent in searching  
around, but getting no clue. What-  
ever the robber was, he had covered  
his trail too well for us.



There appears to be no end to the unique uses to which photography may be applied. The very latest thing in the photographic novelty line is the photographing of portraits and other subjects on the actual surface of apples, pears, etc., but though the latest, it is merely one of a group of abstruse novelties that have recently been evolved and which bring much joy to the lover of the unusual.

A few years ago when photographs on buttons were announced by enterprising photographers the announcement carried with it no small amount of interest to the general public and added a new wrinkle for those who would wear their heart or their badge on their outer clothing to reveal it, but now the girl who delights to carry a photograph of her beloved about with her need not content herself with such comparatively clumsy devices as buttons or brooches as a frame for them. If she desires she may actually have the photograph made on her own delicate skin, and there, where there is no danger of losing it, she may retain it as long as she wishes. Still another device that might perchance catch her vagrant fancy is having the photographic print made on her finger nail. But if these novelties do not entirely satisfy her whims, she can extend the list to almost unthought-of ends. The photographer of the present is as obliging as he is resourceful. He will print the picture on kisses if she wills it so, on her handkerchief if she likes, on cups, saucers, vases, practically anything with a surface on which a film can be spread, whether living or dead or manufac- tured matter, may be made to serve the purpose of her wishes and come out of the photographer's hands adorned with the picture she has desired so presented.

Photographic printing on fruit, however, is something in a class by itself, though it is of the same idea from which all the other novelties have sprung, and is susceptible of being put to many novel uses. Already it has become quite a feature of the banquet boards in London, and at a recent mansion house affair the sovereign was a large red apple at each plate, adorned with a photograph of King Edward.

The process by which photographic prints are made on fruit is simple, and the surprise about it is that it was not thought of before. It involves the use of no new principles, and is merely the adaptation of photography to new materials. It is a matter of sensitizing the surface of the object on which it is desired to print.

All of these novelties in photography had their origin in Paris and are of such recent date that they have only recently begun to make their appear- ance in this country. Singularly enough, only the finger nail photographs have been taken up by New York photographers.

As fast as we could, and got to the trees almost as soon as he did. At the foot of one he stopped and bent down, and pretty soon we saw him draw something forth. For a while he seemed to be fondling it, then he put it carefully back and turned around. He went by us toward the camp. He moved like one who had his eyes shut, and both of us would have taken our oath that he was fast asleep.

"The nugget is found," said I to a winner, and then we hurried to the tree. Its trunk was hollow, and thrusting my hand I drew out the lost treasure.

We carried it back to the camp. When we got there no one was stir- ring. Joe was lying on his back fast asleep, and all the rest were snoring in concert. We were fully put to the proof in the place where Joe had kept it, and then turned in ourselves.

In the morning we got Joe to show us the last place where he had seen his treasure. When his eyes fell upon the nugget a more astonished man you never saw in your life. Then, to the wondering crowd, we told the story of how we had found it.—New York Weekly.

## LITTLE JAPS VS. BIG FOES.

Stash Their Legs—Japanese Country Boy's Bravery.

I had heard that the Japanese in- fantry charged on their stomachs, writes Helen Hyde, at Shoji, but had no idea how they did it until I saw Uchiyama charging around my room—not exactly on his stomach, but away over on his left knee, propelling himself along with his right leg, which trailed out behind him. He was firing merrily as he went, and in an instant he was his own officer, standing, for- ward, sword in hand, addressing his men, who, a second ago, were repre- sented by this same lightning-change artist, Uchiyama.

"Where I lead you follow," shout- ed the officer; "if any man falters or makes a move to retreat, I myself will lay my sword in pieces with his sword."

"Oh," said Uchiyama, turning, pant- ing with his exertions, "no words can describe the strong actions of our of- ficers, or the strong words they speak. They are found dead, shot through the mouth while shouting to their men—shot in the breast. There was Cap- tain Tachibana; a shell tore away his right hand; never mind—he caught sword with his left, and led on his men, never faltering. Another shell tore away a great piece of his body, but when they found him his sword was still clutched tightly in his hand."

All this, because a friend of Uchiyama's was just back from Liaoyang, and out in the servants' quarters had spent the afternoon telling them won- derful tales.

I found on my return that day a very-old dwarf, plump and round, with white puffs. "A Liaoyang banai present from Toki San," explained Togo. "He said, of course, if you wanted them, he had lots of shells and such things from the battlefield, but he thought you would rather have the plump."

I met a hero the other day—at least so considered by the Japanese, for he received the coveted "Kanzo" before the troops—a quiet, unassuming country boy, cavalryman of the Imperial Bodyguard. Why General Kuroki had conferred this honor upon him, and why three medals adorned his brilliant uniform, he did not say; but he did say that he was allowed to keep the Russian officer's overcoat that he brought with him, because he, with two comrades, came unexpectedly upon twenty cosacs, and, moreover, gave them battle. He simply bowed when some one asked how the officer died, and one felt repelled; and yet, when one looked at the little Japanese hero and the massive Russian one—about as the overcoat, which must have been worn by a huge man, and then at the strapping one with American sympathy for the under dog could not help being glad the fortunes of war were with the boy.

The skirts of the coat were clasped with cuts as clean as if made with the scissors, and when we asked the two men were much too small to en- able them to strike at the bodies of their big antagonists—so that they were obliged to unhorse them if pos- sible by wounding them in the legs. I had not realized at what a great dis- advantage the Japanese cavalry had fought.—Argonaut.

## GINSENG CULTURE.

Sensible and Timely Warning Given by Secretary Wilson.

Secretary Wilson very wisely tells the farmers that ginseng culture is a delusion and a snare and advises them to let it alone, says the Practical Farm- er. But the level-headed farmers do not need to be warned against these crops that some make a fortune over every year and then. The men who rush into a crop of which they know nothing are generally the men who are unsuccessful with the crops they do know something about. What we need is not new crops, but better farming with the old ones. The men who are always ready to turn their attention to these odd crops that some one tells them there is a fortune in are generally the men we cannot get to attend the farmers' institutes or to take and read a farm paper. They find that farming as they have been doing it does not pay, and instead of trying to learn how to make farm- ing pay they imagine that by the grow- ing of some new thing they can re- deem all the folly and waste of the past.

It has been well said that all the ginseng that China imports could be grown on one seventy-five-acre farm if it grew as the promoters promise, and what is to be done with the crops that are being planted, and stored through a series of years, if they all grow, it is hard to say. Doubtless there are some making money out of ginseng, but they are those who are selling the roots and seed to those who would seek a fortune from the sale of the roots to the Chinese. No matter what way takes these people to stick at their farming with the crops they are familiar with and let those who want to get richer rush into ginseng and other side crops that simply interfere with good farming and in the end probably will be a fail- ure.

A Pennsylvania's Fad.  
N. S. Lambert, of Reading, Pa., re- cently registered at the Wellington Hotel, in Chicago, telling Clerk Ben- nett he wanted the best room in the house. He was taken to one, crown- ed and was shown another, says the Chicago Tribune.

"This room is all right as far as the walls and ceiling are concerned," he said, "but it lacks the most essen- tial quality of comfort—furniture. I would have gone elsewhere."

"The room is as well furnished as any in the house," continued the small clerk and boy, "but if there is any piece of furniture you need I'll bring it."

"Chairs are what I want," was the reply; "rocking chairs. There are two in here, I see. Just send up two more—green ones, if you can—for I expect to be in my room a great deal of the time, and every so often I must change my chair. After having sat in a chair once I can never feel com- fortable in it again."

Mr. Lambert's request was complied with, and for the next three hours was heard the creaking of the rock- ers, which were being tried in turn by Lambert.

"We have had stout men who ob- jected to the height of the bed," said Clerk Bennett, "but this rocking chair proposition is a new one to me."

Honest City of Bern.  
Bern has the reputation of being the most honest town in Switzerland. It is said that not a single article has been lost within the city without being recovered.

A man always remembers his ene- mies, but he sometimes forgets his friends.

# WOMEN AND FASHION

## How to Become Plump.

A correspondent states that she in- creased her weight in two years from 112 to 124 pounds by the following treatment, and feels sure anyone else could do so with perseverance, as she had a very weak digestion when she started. To begin with, all people who wish to get plump must drink milk, as there is nothing that can take its place for the purpose. Begin with two glasses a day, one at eleven and one at seven in the evening; sip very slowly, and sit down to it with a dis- creet, at that helps it to digest. In- crease the milk to two pints a day in a fortnight; one glass can be taken warm before going to bed. Be sure the milk is quite fresh, and do not boil it. To correct biliousness, take weekly a podophyllin pill, followed in the morning by one teaspoonful of fruit salt. Eat plenty of good nourishing food, but not much meat. While taking the milk, eat regularly, and try to eat slowly.

Always have a good midday meal, avoiding cakes, pastry and sweets, and drink weak tea, or cocoa made with milk. Never drink strong tea or coffee, and never eat or drink anything at all cold, and no acid fruits or medi- cines. Avoid all fatigue, take a moder- ate amount of walking exercise and rest. If possible, one hour after din- ner. Try not to worry or get excited over trifles, and take up with a hobby of some sort. The above treatment is

burnt, which is the quickest and best- est way of getting rid of it. Where Brussels carpets have become some- what dingy, the water in which the paper is wet might have a little turpentine added to it, as it has a re- freshing and brightening effect, and has a tendency to keep the carpet free of insects and moths.

One way to prevent the dust from entering the throat and lungs while sweeping is to tie a small sponge over the mouth and nose. A person can breathe through the porous sponge, and it takes up the dust which would otherwise be inhaled.—What to Eat.

Women's Clubs and the Home.  
The criticism which is so often heard that there is danger of women who take an active part in club work becoming dissatisfied with home life I think is unjust, writes Mrs. Freder- ick Schaff, President of the National Council of Mothers. If only the right sort of women belonged to our organ- izations, we should not hear such criti- cism at all. The trouble is that too many young women rush in the work before they have mature judgment. The work must be carried on by the older women, whose experience should give them greater wisdom.

No young mother should attempt to take an active part in club life. Her interests should be centered in her own home and children. No good pub- lic work is ever done when the home

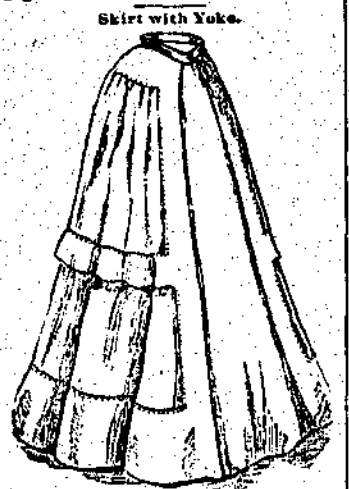
## DRESSY TOILETTES.



1. Pale blue chiffon velvet, with centre drape of shaded blue and white embroidery.
2. Tan broadcloth, embroidered in brown and white.
3. Young girl's evening gown of white chiffon cloth, with ruffled skirt of valenciennes.

excellent for all thin people and for nervous, delicate children.  
After a few weeks the change will be quite noticeable; the health, too, improved, nervousness and irritability disappear, and the slightly bones and angles replaced by firm, plump flesh, bright eyes, and a healthy complexion. It may be added that warm clothing and open windows are very essential.—Woman's Life.

Trick of Travelling Women.  
From Europe comes the story of a curious custom among travelling women. It appears that the women when staying at hotels or the like do not care to exhibit to the passers along the corridors the exact size of their feet, so they carefully carry with them a couple of pairs of tiny, delicate shoes, which, instead of the ones they are wearing, they place outside their doors for the servants to take down and clean. All the big host shops in Paris now make a specialty of this tiny foot- gear, and a pair or two form a portion of the trousseau of every up-to-date bride. Madrid women are said to have the smallest feet; Peruvian women come next and the American girls are a good third.



Skirt with yoke and trimming of bands cut in one piece and joined, under stitching, to the skirt with plain front panel and gathered sides. A good broadcloth or mohair model.

A Use for Old Newspapers.  
Here is a hint that the writer got from the head clerk of a big hotel at a popular Indian health resort. We know the germs that lurk in dust, and how disagreeable, as well as unhealthy it is to inhale it while sweeping. Now the way that the carpet sweepers at this resort keep down the dust while watching the broom, is to wet newspaper, wring them out slightly, and scatter them all over the surface they are go- ing to sweep. The little dampening liquid keeps the dust from being blown up into the air, and the moist paper effectually keeps down the dust, or at least the greater portion of it, by catching it as it rises. The paper is then

burnt, which is the quickest and best- est way of getting rid of it. Where Brussels carpets have become some- what dingy, the water in which the paper is wet might have a little turpentine added to it, as it has a re- freshing and brightening effect, and has a tendency to keep the carpet free of insects and moths.

The Wedding Ring Finger.  
The wedding ring, says the London Chronicle, was placed on the left hand, as nearest the heart, and on the fourth finger because that finger was suppos- ed to have its own "private wire" (in

the shape of a delicate nerve) to the heart. That finger, too, was called the "marriage finger," and the belief was that by virtue of the little nerve it could detect a dangerous poison if sim- ply inserted in the liquid. From that belief the idea that wedding rings— the rings worn on that finger—had spe- cial curative qualities, find its rise. To this day wedding rings are rubbed over an obstinate sty on an eyelid.



Velvet collars and cuffs finish many of the noblest coats.

Elaborate soutache braiding is pro- posed for the spring tailor-made.

The smartest hats are either pic- turesquely large or ridiculously small.

Yokes, berths, puffed sleeves and skirt bouffants are heralded for sum- mer.

Large flat bows, trimmed with jew- els or lace, are worn on the theater costume.

Black and white check, in which the white predominates is shown in smart spring suits.

Mixed straws and much of that deep golden yellow are shown among the first straw hats.

A narrow border of colored ribbon velvet adds a pretty touch to the white not sleeve ruffle.

Organdies crossed by heavy white laces and strewn on the lines with large flowers, are lovely.

Cloth is to be much used in the spring and manufacturers are bringing out most supple ones.

Black satin girdles with long each ends are worn with some of the dress- est shirtwaist gowns.

The feather that expresses itself in brown will probably finish off green or some other vivid shade.

From a fashionable and unsatisfac- tory fabric, chiffon has become a beau- tiful and serviceable cloth.

A band of lace around collar, down front and around cuffs is a waist trim- ming not at all out of date.

Muffs and stoles of clipped feathers are worn by the younger set and in pure white rival the finest ermine.

Brown valenciennes is right in keep- ing with the modes and very handsome is a whole gown fashioned thereof.

Fortunate possessors of old Spanish blonde lace, in style years ago, are get- ting it out for smart yokes and stocks.

Silky French felts, slashed and turn- ed up in the most daring fashion, and heaped with roses, are nobly head- pieces.

The fur pelerine has exaggerated itself into quite a garment, so that with the larger ones no other wrap is needed.

Evening gowns have a full, wide ruche of lace banded around, with a twist of velvet matching the roses tucked against the hair.

Pale-blue velvet and mauve violets are a French military combination, as is also soft gray felt with warm brown and crimson velvet leaves.

Buttons are used all over the frock—up and down the skirt, down the back of the coat, and in every conceiv- able place on the jacket.

Velvet Jacket.

## SERMONS OF THE WEEK

The Best of Life.—He who co-oper- ates with or surrenders to the highest ethical and spiritual laws of God comes nearest to attaining life's best.  
—Rev. C. H. Minard, Baptist, Denver, Colo.

Evils of Religious Legislation.—Leg- islation upon religious subjects is re- sponsible for all the persecution which has stained the annals of history.—Rev. C. B. Thompson, Adventist, Washington, D. C.

Evolution.—The doctrine of evolu- tion is simply a hypothesis. It is not science because it cannot be proved. It may be true or false, but it cannot be demonstrated.—Rev. J. B. Thompson, Baptist, Los Angeles, Cal.

Resolution.—Never throw away a good resolution because you have broken it. Mend it, and it will be better than ever. Mend it every time it breaks, and keep on using it.—Rev. H. J. Burdette, Baptist, Los Angeles, Cal.

The Mother's Duty.—It is the duty of every Christian mother to see to direct the footsteps of her boys that at least one may choose to follow in the foot- steps of the godly man.—Rev. R. E. Williams, Presbyterian, Alameda, Mont.

The Future.—If there be no here- after and no future vindication of the upright, then virtue and purity are but names, and the only possible conclu- sion is, "let us eat and drink, for to- morrow we die."—Rev. W. P. George, Methodist, Denver, Colo.

Money.—Money neither preserves life or health, and cannot buy love. The man whose brain is busily scheming from one day's end until another how he shall invest his surplus in- come knows little peace or content- ment.—Rev. R. A. Hayes, Methodist, Louisville, Ky.

Faith.—Put a man with a faith in his soul anywhere, and he will soon gather a constituency. If he is in- cremented for preaching the Gospel in the street, he will write his convictions in a "Millions Progress" in a prison cell.—Rev. C. E. Locke, Metho- dist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Waste.—In this country last year considerably over \$1,000,000,000 was wasted on alcoholic beverages, or about 817 per capita for every man, woman and child in the United States. This amount would actually encircle the globe with a girdle of silver dollars.—Rev. G. Jacobs, Baptist, New Orleans, La.

The Society of Heaven.—The church is out on an errand for God; has something to say to the world on His behalf; is in very truth only a fellowship of men for furtherance of that message from God. Everything in its life is meant to bear on that and forward that pur- pose.—Rev. C. H. McAffee, Presbyter- ian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Society of Heaven.—Christ put Himself in the center of men's affec- tions that He may win their con- version. He stoops to conquer. He delivers Himself to the sinner to take the sinner captive to Himself. Through the social nature of the Son of God men enter the society of heaven.—Rev. Thomas Barry, Presbyterian, Pitts- burgh, Pa.

Moderesty.—Let us be modest, mod- est in knowledge, humble in posses- sion and use of power, and unswerving in our mental attitude to the universe of which we are only a micro- scope atom. Too many of us are wise and important in our own eyes in inverse proportion to our knowledge and ability.—Rev. A. J. Lyons, Metho- dist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Life and Death.—In every sphere the wisest and most powerful and the richest move on between life and death. The foreign substances in the flesh may be seen, but the narrow in the bone is veiled for the wisest of men, and the scholar who knows all the books of time cannot tell what a day may bring forth.—Rev. J. P. Stof- feld, Lutheran, Jersey City, N. J.

The Best Evidence.—Nothing is bet- ter evidence of true wisdom than skill in selecting the things that are really worth while. Life teems with examples of men who have success by living for the secondary. Only those who live for the essentials and achieve character have their names preserved on the scroll of fame.—Rev. W. A. Hunter, Presbyterian, Denver, Colo.

The Landmark of Piety.—If the Bible is spoken of in jest and used as a storehouse for quotations, it will result in a serious injury to character. The Bible should be studied for its history, its poetry, its literature, but especially for its ethics and religion. We must not remove the landmark at just piety, piety, and love for Christ.—Rev. W. G. Partridge, Baptist, Pittsburg, Pa.

Capital and Labor.—So long as Christless selfishness possesses the wealth or strives for its possession, so long will there be war. The jarring and discordant notes between capital and labor will cease only when this Christ spirit enters the hearts of men. It is as natural for a selfish human heart to aggrandize itself at the ex- pense of another as it is for a duck to take to water. Only as the living Christ is permitted to enter the soul and reign there can love fill it and become its motive for action.—Rev. G. B. Vosburgh, Episcopalian, Denver, Colo.

A Worn Path.  
Church—I suppose the tradesmen coming to the house for orders were that path in the grass?

Flatbush.—Not our cat did that. We've taken her away so many, many times, and she's worn that path com- ing back.—Yonkers Statesman.

We have noticed that when a lot of women get together and talk about a woman they like, they say: "If I were she, I wouldn't stand it." In the event that they dislike her, they say of her husband: "What an old fool he is to stand it."